

# SOUTHERN PIONEER,

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

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## CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE SOUTHERN PIONEER will be furnished to single subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.  
Five subscribers sending fifteen dollars, will each receive a copy of the paper for one year.  
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Those taking upon themselves the trouble of procuring five or more subscribers, will be entitled to the sixth number gratis.  
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JOB PRINTING, of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Having a large and beautiful assortment of Fancy and Job Type, the proprietor is prepared to do all kinds of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the neatest style. In this respect, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the people of Carroll and the adjoining counties.

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On all letters and communications addressed to the proprietors, the postage must be paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

From the Madisonian of March 15.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE CREOLE CASE.

Our readers will observe that, according to the intelligence brought by the Acadia steamer from England, a debate had taken place in the British House of Lords; in which the affair of the Creole was the subject of discussion. It is probable that the letter of Mr. Webster had at the time reached London, and that its contents were known to Lord Aberdeen, but the members of the House of Lords, who participated in the debate, were not advised of the views taken by the Secretary of State in reference to the affair, and acted, in all probability, solely upon the representations made by the authorities of New Providence. It will be observed that Lord A. expressed himself very guardedly on the occasion; and that his remarks were founded entirely upon the principle, universally admitted to have been established by the law of nations, that in the absence of treaty stipulations to that effect, no power has a right to demand of another the restitution of criminals fugitives from justice.

This is the doctrine which the Supreme Court of the United States constantly holds; but the truth of this doctrine does not dispose of, and, indeed, does not touch, the case of the Creole. In that case the United States has made no demand for the restoration of fugitives from justice, and, consequently, makes no complaint of the refusal of such demands. The complaint is, that an American vessel, in passing from one port of the United States to another with slaves on board, was carried by mutiny into one of the British islands, and the local authorities of that island, instead of contenting themselves with the performance of their plain duty and delivering the Captain from the confinement to which the mutineers had subjected him, and then restoring the ship to his command and control, directly interfered, or directly encouraged others to interfere, in forcibly freeing the slaves from the authority of the master and assisting their dispersion.

They retained the nineteen persons engaged in the mutiny and murder, and now, as was anticipated in Mr. Webster's letter, they find they cannot punish the crime themselves and decline to send them to the United States for trial and punishment. What then does the whole amount to but this, to-wit: that in a clear case of piracy and murder committed on board of an American vessel upon the high seas, the vessel being afterwards carried by the criminal parties into a port of a British island, the local authorities of that island effectively interfered, as well to protect those offenders from all punishment, as to set free certain slaves found on board the vessel?—This is the substance of the case; and neither Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst nor Lord Denman, can prove that such a proceeding accords with the principles of friendly national intercourse in modern times.

It may be fairly inferred from the tone manifested on the part of the House of Lords, that there exists no very conciliatory disposition in that body towards the United States, and it behooves us to look to our defences in the event of hostilities between the two countries. What protection have we on the Atlantic coast? None, or next to none. What on the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western frontiers? None. What number of war

steamers have we afloat? Some two or three, if the old Fulton be included. Has the administration put these matters before Congress? Yes, over and over again. What has Congress done in regard to them? Nothing. It has been too busy in reducing the number of its pages. What will the people whose lives and property are at stake say to this?—Let the people speak for themselves.

Gov. Cass—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH AND THE ALLIES.—The London correspondent of the New York Courier, gives the following interesting particulars in relation to the above subject:

"No sooner had Lord Aberdeen taken his position in relation to the 'right of search,' than your intelligent and influential Minister at this Court, set himself to work, to enlighten the French Government and the Representatives of the great Continental powers, in regard to this all important matter. The truth is, that when the Tory Ministry of England came into power, they thought they were compelled to yield to the abolition feeling in England, and to follow in the footsteps of Lord Palmerston. This being determined upon, they next sought, by reviving a negotiation opened in 1833, to fortify themselves by getting Russia, Prussia, Austria and France committed to a course of policy in regard to the Slave Trade, which would leave her at liberty to contend with you single handed if you should dare to resist her claim to search vessels sailing under the American flag.

"The moment was a critical one for your country. The Representatives of the other Powers willingly acceded to the proposition of Great Britain, as a mark of confidence in the new Tory Ministry, and without perceiving its bearing upon the United States. Fortunately for your country, Gen. Cass was quite competent to the emergency, and acted with an energy and promptness which demonstrate his peculiar fitness for the station he fills. He immediately prepared a pamphlet in French, a copy of which I send you, in which he places this whole subject in its true light. Copies of this pamphlet were forwarded to the different members of the French Ministry, the Chamber of Deputies and the Peers. Also to all the Representatives of the Continental Powers, and to every man of influence in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

"The French, who, as you well know, are the quickest people in the world to perceive the bearings of any question, very promptly opened their eyes to the project of England, and the intended injustice to the United States by the proposed Treaty. All Paris became awakened to the subject; and every press in the city, save one, a religious paper, united in opposing its ratification. I need not tell you the result. You are advised of the action of the Chambers on this all important subject for you; and thus by the timely action of an intelligent and influential Minister at this Court, the great interests of your country, and I hope its peace, has been effectually and most signally guarded."

TRADE BETWEEN PITTSBURG AND MEXICO.—Some idea may be formed of the extent and character of the commercial transactions between the manufacturers of Pittsburg and the traders of Mexico, from the statement that one of these traders has one hundred and eighty mules engaged in transporting goods to Santa Fe. It is stated in the Pittsburg Morning Chronicle, that within a few days past several traders have purchased in that city sets of harness for 172 mules, and 26 large wagons, suitable for the trade in which they are engaged. All these articles were paid for in gold upon delivery, and were shipped on board steamboats for Fort Independence, where the mules and other property belonging to these traders were stationed. Having arrived at Santa Fe, the traders dispose of their goods, a portion of their wagons, harness, &c., and return to Pittsburg, with but few goods for exchange, and large amounts of specie.

## THE GRAVE OF MOZART.

A letter from Vienna states, that when it was a question, a short time since, of erecting a monument to Mozart in the cemetery of Maximilien, in the Austrian capitol, where he has been interred, application was made by the Minister of the Interior to his widow to know where his grave was situated. Her reply was that she could not tell; that when he died (December 5, 1791,) his body was taken to the cemetery, according to the mode then adopted for single citizens, without any persons accompanying it as mourners; that she had quit Vienna immediately after, and had been twenty-two years absent; and that all her ef-

forts to discover the exact spot where her husband lay had been fruitless. The Austrian Government had decided that the monument shall be erected 'as near the probable spot as can be conjectured.'

From the N. O. Bulletin.

## LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Blockade of the Mexican Ports—March of the Texan Army for Mexico.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam packet New York, Capt. Wright, we have received advices from Galveston to the 28th.

It will be seen by the accounts below that at the last dates there were probably no Mexican soldiers within the limits of Texas. Nevertheless, so certain is the government that the Mexicans are preparing for invasion with all their force, that the Texan commander is ordered to cross the Rio Grande, and "carry the war into Africa." Matamoros will probably be the first point of attack—and capture.

In the mean time the Mexican coast is blockaded by the Texan marine, as will be seen by the proclamation of the President, given below.

Texas is now fully committed to a war for the security of the national independence, and calls earnestly and with singular claims for aid from all the friends of civil liberty.

In a letter addressed by President Houston to President Santa Ana; dated at Houston, March 21st, we find the following, being the closing paragraph:

"In the war which will be conducted by Texas against Mexico, our incentives will not be a love of conquest—it will be to disarm tyranny of its power. We will make no war upon Mexicans or their religion—our efforts shall be made in behalf of the liberties of the people, and directed against the authorities of the country, and against your principles, Sir. We will exalt the condition of the people to representative freedom—they shall choose their own rulers—they shall possess their property in peace, and it shall not be taken from them to support an armed soldiery for the purposes of oppression. With these principles we will march across the Rio Grande: and Sir, believe me, ere the banner of Mexico shall triumphantly float on the banks of the Sabine, the Texan Standard of the Lone Star, borne by the Anglo Saxon race, shall display its bright folds in liberty's triumph on the Isthmus of Darien."

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BULLETIN.]

GALVESTON, March 28, 1842.

The reports in regard to an invasion of Mexico have been so contradictory, that we fear our friends in the United States scarcely understand our present condition. I think the following summary of facts may be relied on as correct:

1st. Mexico has determined to invade Texas, and is preparing to march in her whole force as soon as possible.

2nd. There is not any considerable Mexican force now in our republic.

3d. Texas has unalterably determined, both through her people and President, to invade Mexico forthwith.

The following order will show this fact:

CITY OF HOUSTON, 25th March, 1842.

To Mr. A. C. Allen: Sir—You will receive herewith a copy of the order of Gen. Somerville to cross over the Rio Grande with the forces now in the field, who are required to report to that officer, as commander of the expedition. It is my desire that all the troops that are willing to join this enterprise should proceed without delay to the head quarters of the commanding General (Somerville) and report for duty.

You will please communicate this to the troops on your route.

It will be most suitable and expedient for those on foot to proceed to Galveston by sea.

SAM. HOUSTON.

A letter was received yesterday from a gentleman who accompanied the expedition in the steamboat LaFite. He informs that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to continue their search to Matamoros, if they could not sooner get a fight.

The Rev. T. O. Summers, of the Methodist Church, (stationed at this city and Houston,) goes out as Chaplain for the army. Scarce a company leaves our city but carry with them a supply of the scriptures.

In the midst of the excitement of the times, I am pleased to be able to inform you that the moral interests of the community are not entirely overlooked. We had a very able sermon preached in our city to day from the text:

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, &c."

The speaker was the Rev. James Huckins of the Baptist Church. It was truly a National Sermon, and was "a word in season" to our people.

The temperance cause continues to progress. A new Sunday School is to be organized next Sabbath.

Many of our planters remain at home, attending to their crops. We think a great deal of corn and cotton will be made in Texas this year, notwithstanding the war.

From the Houstonian—Extra.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

## A PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that I, Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy—By virtue of my authority, and the power vested in me by

law, and for the purpose of more effectually prosecuting the war in which Texas is now engaged with Mexico—do hereby order, decree and proclaim, that all the ports of the Republic of Mexico, on its eastern coast, from Tabasco, in the State of Tabasco, to Matamoros, in the State of Tamaulipas, including those ports, and comprising the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, and the Brazos Santiago; and also, all the inlets, estuaries and passes of the said eastern coast of Mexico—and, from and after the date of this proclamation, in a state of actual and absolute blockade, by the armed vessels of this Nation.

And for the purpose of carrying this order, decree, and proclamation into complete effect, an armed naval force now is, and will be continued to be kept at or near the said ports, inlets and passes of the eastern coast of Mexico, entirely sufficient to enforce this decree.

For every breach or effort at breach of this blockade, the offending vessel and cargo, will be liable to confiscation, and the officers and mariners of such vessel, will be subject to the penalties attached to a breach of blockade.

This decree shall take effect as to vessels sailing from New Orleans, within three days after its publication in that city, and within five days as to any neutral port within the Gulf of Mexico—within twenty days, as to any port of the United States, north of the Gulf of Mexico—and in forty-five days, as to vessels from any ports in Europe.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the great Seal of the Republic, at the City of Houston, this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

(Signed,) SAM. HOUSTON.  
By the President,  
ANSON JONES, Secretary of State.

## MR. CLAY.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that this gentleman has replied at length to the various objections urged against his resolutions.

Judging from the synopsis given, we infer that it was a full and elaborate review of the past course of our government, and is the policy which, in his opinion, ought now to be pursued.

On one point, that of the probability of a war with England, Mr. Clay spoke very definitely. The Caroline case, the Creole case, the Boundary question, the Right of Search—all could be settled, he said, by negotiation, if that negotiation be conducted in good temper, and a spirit of amity.

On another point, the effect of Free Trade upon the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country, Mr. Clay advanced a mass of facts, showing how much our whole country had been sacrificed, how far we had allowed Great Britain to foster and forward her own interests, by our Government abandoning the idea of protection.—*Cin. Gaz.*

## THRILLING STORY.

An extraordinary story is told by a Captain Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a miraculous manner from the jaws of a shark: "A transport, with a part of a regiment on board was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of—. One of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady, who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair one was in the cabin, in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes drifted astern. The officer lost no time in jumping in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay-to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victim. A shout of terror from the agonised spectators, called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort; plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned round and dived out of sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock-nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were saved, before he dared to make his appearance."

HOOSIER MARRIAGE.—The people over the world go at an unaccountable rate. Not only can a fellow go along by steam at lightning's speed, but he can get married at the rate of a knot a minute—Witness how the 'esquire' does up the bundles of felicity among the Hoosiers!

'What's your name, sir?'

'John.'

'Well, Miss, what's your name?'

'Margaret.'

'Margaret, do you love John?'

'Indeed I do sir.'

'Well, that's right; now then

'I pronounce you man and wife  
All the days of your life.'

The happy pair—each one giving the justice a 'nip'—walked away arm in arm, as happy as love could make them.

One hundred and seventy volunteers passed Vicksburg, on their way to Texas.

How to choose a good husband.—When you see a young man of modest respectful retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity, or flattery, he will make a good husband; for he will be the same kind man towards his wife after marriage that he was before.

When you see a young man, whose manners are that of the boisterous and disgusting kind, with "brass" enough to carry them any where, and vanity enough to make every one inferior to himself—do not marry him girls' for he never will make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise himself from obscurity to credit, character and affluence, by his own merits, marry him, he will make a good husband, and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society, upon the wealth of his father or other relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a young man one half of his time employed in adorning his person or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, altho' frequently demanded—never, never do you marry him; for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you see a young man who never engages in any affairs or quarrels by day, nor follies by night, and whose general conduct is not of so mean a character as to make him wish to conceal his name, marry him, he will certainly make a good husband.

When a young man who is below you in wealth, offers you marriage, don't deem it a disgrace but look into his character; and if you find it corresponds with these directions, take him, you will get a good husband.

Never make money an object of marriage, for if you depend upon it as a balance for the good, you will get a poor husband.

Lastly, always examine into character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good qualities in a young man, then you may be sure he will make a good husband.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

## RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CLAY.

The country has been for some time apprized of the intention of Mr. Clay to withdraw from the public councils; and our late papers bring us his letter of resignation.—"The Dictator"—a term intended as one of reproach, but conveying the highest compliment, though unintentionally bestowed by those who have applied it to him—the Dictator, if Dictator he be, like another Cincinnatus, lays down the badges of his authority—the moral influence which his gigantic talents, combined with his proverbial frankness and his fidelity to his principles, has enabled him to wield over men whom power could not terrify nor spoils seduce, and returns to those rural occupations in which at last true happiness, if it yet linger upon earth, is to be found.—He returns home, not driven from office by an indignant constituency, whose rights he has betrayed or trampled upon, but voluntarily, and against their wishes, to be greeted by the acclamations of the people, whom he has so long, so ably, and so faithfully served, and more beloved by many, and respected by all, who have served with him in the halls of legislation, even by those who have felt the keenness of his blade in the fierce and fiery debate which have signalized the Senate Chamber within the last twelve years. He returns home crowned with honors as enduring as the free institutions in the maintenance of which they were won; hailed, as a public benefactor, by millions who have never seen his majestic form, or hung enraptured upon that eloquent voice which has so often commanded the applause of "listening Senators;" admired even by thousands of his political adversaries, who are constrained to admit, while condemning what they conceive to be the erroneous character and the dangerous tendency of his opinions, the honesty with which they were entertained, as well as the boldness with which, regardless of their effects upon his personal destiny, they have been avowed, and the matchless ability by which they have been maintained. What is *office*, even the highest in the gift of the country, to such a man? It can add nothing to fame which is already co-extensive with the limits of the civilized world, and which must be as imperishable as the laws and language of his country. Presidents will be forgotten, as Kings have before them; the elective principle, no more than the hereditary, furnishing any guaranty that they who reach that high eminence are qualified to adorn the station, or to illustrate it by great achievements entitling them to immortality. But a master-spirit needs not the adventitious glare of power to stamp his name upon his age. Such a man is Henry Clay, of whom historians will say, that if he reached not the high elevation to which his ambition aspired, he lost it by refusing to barter his principles for popular applause, preferring the consciousness of endeavoring to benefit his countrymen rather than the ephemeral pleasure of securing their favor by yielding to their prejudices or ministering to their delusions; in one word, that he preferred to be a patriot in retirement rather than a demagogue in power.

A Yankee Trick.—A Yankee in the far west, it is said, is destroying whole herds of wild buffaloes by putting salt on their tails.

A boy caught a hungry dog, tied it up by the tail and coaxed it out of its skin with a piece of liver.